BIRICH, T.V., prof.; GORDON, N.B.; KANTOR, D.V., dotsent

Cataract extraction at low temperatures. Vestn. oftal. 76 no.4: 59-62: J1-Ag 63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Klinika glaznykh bolezney Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000520420001-7"

VAMOS, Endre, dr.; KANTOR, E.(Frau); (Veszprem, Wartha Vince u.2-6)
Modified content analysis of lubricating oils. Acta chimica Hung
31 no.1-3:257-265. 162.

1. Ungarisches Erdol- und Erdgas Forschungsinstitut.

②) ·

HUNGARY

SCHRADI, Antal, Dr., GERCELY, Istvan, Dr., and KANTOR, Erzsebet, Dr., Tuberculosis Clinic at the University for Medical Sciences (Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Tbc. Klinika) in Debrecen (Acting Director: PONGOR, Ferenc, Dr.).

"Experience in the Treatment of Patients Suffering from Tuberculosis-Asthma by Histoglobine"

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 27, 3 Jul 1966, pp 1267-1270.

Abstract: Twenty-two cases, including two suffering from asthma, 18 from tuberculosis-asthma, 1 from migraine, and 1 from drug urticaria, were treated with Histaglobine, a histaglobuline complex antigen providing active antihistaminic immunisation. In only six cases was there any evidence of improvement. The causes for the low response, contradicting some other reports published in the literature, were discussed. 50 references, including 10 German, 6 Hungarian, and 34 Western.

1/1

A STATE OF THE OWNER WAS A STATE OF THE STAT

SARMAI, E.; HORANYI, J.; ERDELYI, M.; KANTOR, E.

Significance of preoperative irradiation in the treatment of breast cancer. Orv. hetil. 105 no 13:618-620; 29 Mr. 64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000520420001-7"

BOLOAR, D.; TOTH, E.; HORANYI, J.; ERDELYI, M.; KANTOR, E.

Breast cancer and radiation therapy. Orv. hetil. 105 no.35:
1669-1670 Ag 30 '64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000520420001-7"

HORANYI, Janos, dr.; ERDELYI, Mihaly, dr.; KANTOR, Riemer, dr.

Centributions to the modern treatment of breast cancer. Orv.
hetil. 104 no. 20:2457-2461 29 D '68.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, II. Sebesseti Klinika.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000520420001-7"

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O

JAHAB, Tivadar, dr.; GULYAS, Janos, dr.; KANTOR, Elemor, dr.; STEFANICS, Janos, dr.

Treatment of respiratory insufficiency by tracheotomy. Orv. hetil. 103 no.34:1604-1607 26 Ag '62.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, II. Sebeszeti Klinika.
(RESPIRATORY SYSTEM dis) (TRACHEA surg)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000520420001-7"

AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

FARKAS, Istvan, dr.; DUBECZ, Sandor, dr.; KANTOR, Elemer, dr.

Neurinoma in the stomach. Magy. onkol. 7 no. 2:102-106 Je 163.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, II. ss. Sebesseti Klinika.

(STOMACH NEOPLASMS) (NEURILEMOMA)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000520420001-7"

COLUMN CO

SAVEL'YEV, V.A.; NARST, A.L.; SHARNOPOL'SKIY, A.I.; KANTOR, E.I.

The MGK magnetic gas analyzer for determining high oxygen concentrations. Avtom.i prib. no.3:69-71 J1-S '62.

1. Lisicheanskiy filial Opytno-konstruktorskogo byuro avtomatiki.

(Gases--Analysis)

THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE

SZILAGYI Janos, dr.; DELI, Laszlo, dr.; OSVATH, Sandor, dr.; KANTOR, Brenebet, dr.; SIMAY, Attila, dr.

Pathophysiology and clinical picture of chronic cardiorespiratory insufficiency. Orv. hetil. 106 no.20:921-925 16 My'65.

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Tbc Klinika (mb. igazgato: Pongor, Fereng, dr.); II. Belgyogyaszati Klinika (igazgato: Petranyi, Gyula, dr.), Rtg. Klinika (mb. igazgato: Jona, Gabor, dr.).

Calculating the heat consumption of the steaming apparatus in rapid grain conditioning. Muk.-elev.prom.22 no.12:21-22 D *56.

(NURA 10:2)

1. Mosvinsaved No.1.
(Grain milling)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000520420001-7"

THE PARTY OF THE P

GORBOVITSKIY, Ye. B.; KANTOR, F. M.

Bed-scales. Urologiia no.6:67-68 161.

(MIRA 15:4)

l. Is Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta eksperimental'noy khirurgicheskoy apparatury i instrumentov Ministerstva sdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. M. G. Anan'yev)

(MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)
(KIDNEYS, ARTIFICIAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)

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THE THE PERSON AND THE PERSON OF THE PERSON

KANTOR, F.M.

High-speed flexible shafts for medical apparatus. Med. promyshl. SSSR 17 no.8:21-24 Ag 63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut eksperimental noy khirurgicheskoy apparatury i instrumentov.

KANTOR, F.M.; KOGAN-VOL'MAN, G.I.

Research on high-speed flexible shafts. Med. prom. 17 no.9: 40-43 S'63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut el sperimental noy khirurgicheskoy apparatury i instrumentov i Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

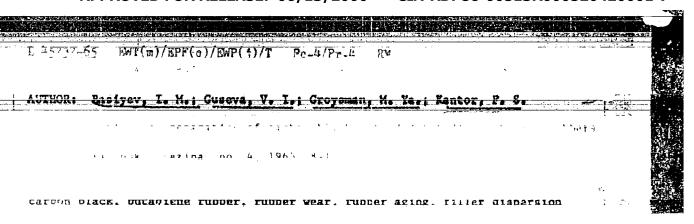
KOGAN_VOL'MAN, G.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; KANTOR, F.M.

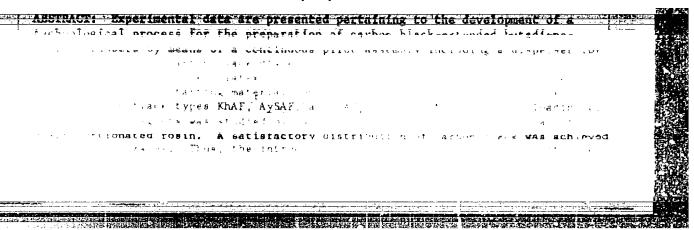
Experimental determination of bending rigidity of a flexible wire shaft. Avt. prom. 29 no.11:23-24 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

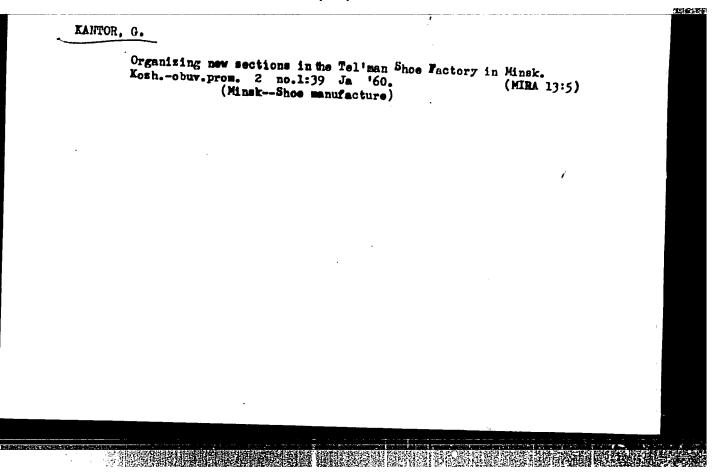
KOGAN-VOL'MAN, G.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; KANTOR, F.M., inzh.

Friction losses in the flexible shaft of a high-speed drive for a power tool. Stroi. dor. mash. 9 no.12:24-26 D '64. (MIRA 18:3)





latex insures a become distribution than in the case of dry mixing. The rubber



A AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO

KANTOR, G.P.; MINTS, M.B.

Materials for manufacturing angle of shift limiters for the movalbe part of electric instruments. Priborostroenie no.11:32 N 162. (Electric instruments)

KANTOR, I.

Preparing the plan for poultry farming on collective farms. p. 23. (Magyar Mezogazdasag, Vol. 11, no. 3, Feb. 1956 Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

ALL SOLD AND RESIDENCE AND STREET AND STREET

KANTOR, I.

KANTOR, I. Evaluating poultry stock at the exhibition: p. 29.

Vol. 11, no. 18, Sept. 1956 MAGYAR MEZOGAZDASAG AGRICULTURE Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

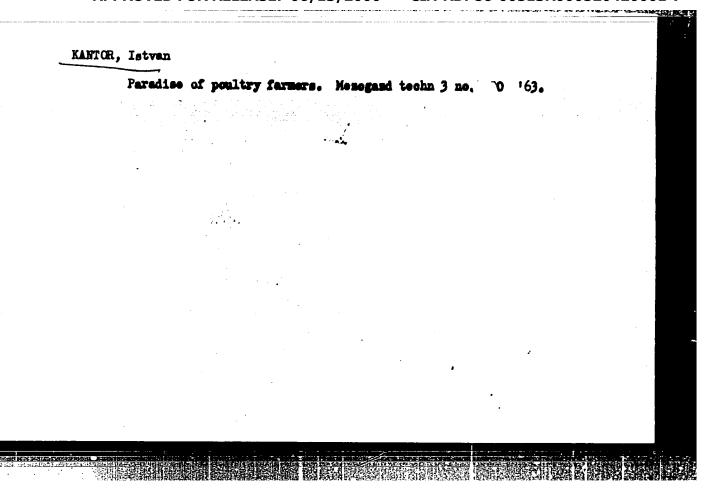
The origin of the electric boat. Mor. i rech.flot 14 no.8:32
Ag '54.
(Electric boate)

KANTOR, Istvan, dr.

More eggs on the basis of less forage. Elet tud 17 no.23:728-730 10 Je '62.

1. Foldmuvelesugyi Minissterium osstalyvesetoje, Budapest.

Egg and chicken factories. Mesogasd techn 1 no.5:28-29



GORINOV, A.V., prof.; KANTOR, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; TURBIN, I.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Ways to develop the methods for railroad design and planning based on the use of electronic digital computers. Trudy MIIT no.18114-20 164. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Gorinov).

IVCHENKO, Ye.G.; KANTOR, I.I.; KOSAREVA, L.A.; SEVAST'IANOVA, G.V.;
ETGERSON, A.S.

Crading crude oils of Bashkiria and Tataria. Trudy BashHII
NP no.1:5-19 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

(Petroleum—Analysis)

sov/65-59-4-2/14

AUTHORS:

Eygenson, A.S., Ivchenko, Ye.G. and Kantor, I.I.

TITLE:

Selection of Processing Methods of High Sulphur-Content Petroleums from the Bashkirskaya ASSR (K vyboru skhem pererabotki vysokosernistykh neftey Bashkirskoy ASSR)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1959, Nr 4,

pp 7-12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The extraction of petroleums with a high sulphur content is to be increased during 1959 to 1965 and will, in 1965, be 6 to 7 times greater than in 1958. It is foreseen that the content of diesel fuels in the petroleum (containing up to 1% sulphur) will fall from 19% in 1958 to 8% in 1965. The sulphur content of the fractions boiling at different temperatures, and of goudron, is given and also listed in Table 1. Thus, the sulphur content in gasoline and kerosene-gas-oil fractions exceeds the permissible limits as specified by GOST. The vacuum gas-oil can either be subjected to cracking and subsequent hydro-desulphurisation of the gasoline and light gas-oil, or preliminary hydro-desulphurisation of the crude can be carried out which makes it possible to

Card 1/4

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Selection of Processing Methods of High Sulphur-Content Petroleums

obtain low sulphur-content products. Relevant experiments were carried out by VNII NP and results published by A.V.Agafonov et al in the article "Catalytic Cracking of Crudes and Hydro-Purified Vacuum Gas-Oil obtained from Arlansk Petroleum" (pp 25-31 of this same issue). Hydro-purification reduced considerably the sulphur- and nitrogen-content as well as the viscosity and specific weight of the gas-oil. Results obtained during catalytic cracking processes indicate that the yield of light fractions during the processing of the hydro-purified crudes increases by 7 to 8%; the amount of coke formation decreases to a considerable extent. The quality of the desulphurised crudes is considerably improved. The heavy gas-oil contains about 0.4% sulphur and can be used as a component for low sulphur content fuels. Very satisfactory results were obtained during the coking of high sulphur-content goudron; these experiments were carried out by A.F. Krasyukov and make it possible to

Card 2/4

CIA-RDP86-00513R000520420001-7

Selection of Processing Methods of High Sulphur-Content Petroleums from the Bashkirsk

obtain high yields of light fractions. The gasoline and gas-oil distillates contain 1.13% and 2.7% sulphur respectively. The hydro-desulphurised gasoline contains up to 0.015% sulphur, has an octane number of 44 and an iodine number of less than 1; it can be used alone or in mixtures with fractions obtained during direct distillation as raw materials for catalytic reforming processes. The hydro-purified light gas-oil fraction (between 200 and 350°C) contains up to 0.2% sulphur, has an iodine number of 4 to 6 and its cetane number is 42 to 44. The heavy gas-oil can be used as solvent for goudron and as a fuel component. Comparative costs of gasolines obtained by these processes and by fractional distillation are given in Table 2. High-quality petroleum products can be obtained by processing petroleums with a high content of sulphur and tars. Three different methods of processing high sulphur-content petroleums were investigated: 1) low degree of conversion (35% yield of light fractions); 2) medium degree of

Card 3/4

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Selection of Processing Methods of High Sulphur-Content Petroleums from the Bashkirsk

conversion (57% yield of light fractions) and 3) high degree of conversion (66% of light fractions). By using the last method fractions boiling at 85, 85 to 120, 120 to 180, 180 to 240, 240 to 350 and 350 to 450°C have been obtained. The gasoline fractions boiling at 85 to 120°C and 120 to 180°C are catalytically reformed. The 180 to 240°C fraction is subjected to hydropurification, and the purified component of kerosine mixed with the unpurified 120 to 180°C fraction, for obtaining industrial kerosine. Comparative data of these three basic methods are given in Table 3. In each case the octane number of the gasoline was >72 and the sulphur content of the diesel fuel 1%. The most satisfactory results for high quality motor fuels and raw materials for the petrochemical industry are obtained when using method Nr 3. There are 2 figures and 3 tables.

Card 4/4

SOV/65-59-4-4/14

AUTHORS: Agafonov, A.V., Abayeva, B.T., Andreyeva, A.S.,

Eygenson, A.S., Kantor, I.I. and Ivchenko, Ye.G.

Catalytic Cracking of Crude and Hydro-Purified Vacuum Gas-Oil from Arlan. Petroleum (Kataliticheskiy kreking

iskhodnogo i gidroochishchennogo vakuumnogo gazoylya

arlanskoy nefti)

TITLE:

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1959, Nr 4,

pp 18-24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Vacuum gas-oil from Arlan petroleum contains 3.2% sulphur compounds, 0.11% nitrogen compounds and 24% tarry substances; these quantities are larger than

the corresponding quantities in heavy gas-oil from Tatarina and Bashkiriya petroleums. These components block the active surface of the catalyst during

cracking, prevent the access of hydro-carbon molecules

and therefore decrease the degree of conversion of the crude material. Considerable amounts of coke are deposited on the catalyst which inhibits secondary

reactions and leads to decreased yields and inferior quality end-products. Hydro-purification was carried

out on a continuous apparatus in the VNII NP by Card 1/5

SOV/65-59-4-4/14

Catalytic Cracking of Crude and Hydro-Purified Vacuum Gas-Oil from Arlan. Petroleum

N.A. Chepurov and R.N. Yudinson; a stationary aluminiumcobalt-molybdenum catalyst was used at 380°C, a pressure of 50 atm and space velocity of the supplied crude material of 0.7 hour-1. The properties of the starting material and of the hydro-purified vacuum gas-oil are tabulated (table 1). The octane number of the end product was appreciably higher than when using fractional distillation (58.5 as compared to 41.0) and contained considerably less sulphur (0.013 as against 0.17%). The properties of the gas-oil fractions are listed in table 2. Cracking experiments of both the crude and hydro-purified vacuum gas-oil were carried out on a pilot plant with a synthetic bead catalyst at temperatures within the limits of 430 to 520°C, atmospheric pressure and a space velocity of 0.65 to 1.5, calculated on the volume of the catalyst per hour. The ratio of the catalyst to the crude material was constant in all experiments and equalled 5:1 (table 3). Optimum

Card 2/5

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sov/65-59-4-4/14

Catalytic Cracking of Crude and Hydro-Purified Vacuum Gas-Oil from Arlan Petroleum

yields of petrol were obtained at temperatures between 450 and 475°C when the optimum space velocity of the supplied raw material was within the limits of 1.0 to 0.65 hours-1. The hydro-purified vacuum gas-oil could more easily be processed; an optimum yield of light components at the same space velocities was achieved at 50°C. The authors concluded that the presence of a considerable quantity of light fractions boiling up to 350°C (37.6 as against 19.4%) influences the yield of the light components. The optimum yield at this temperature reached 66 to 67% by weight as against 58 to 59%. Results of the cracking experiments indicate (Fig 1) that the hydro-purification of the crude (by separating the tarry substances, metals, sulphur and nitrogen) improves the process conditions and also the yields and properties of the cracking products (compare table 4). The gasoline obtained by this process is less unsaturated, contains more aromatic compounds and has higher octane numbers (80 to 81.5 as compared to

Card 3/5

sov/65-59-4-4/14

Catalytic Cracking of Crude and Hydro-Purified Vacuum Gas-Oil from Arlan Petroleum

77.7 to 80.7) (Fig 2). A lower content of unsaturated compounds renders the gasoline more stable. Its induction period exceeds 600 minutes. The light catalytic gas-oils, obtained during the cracking of hydro-purified crudes, show improved properties. Their cetane number is 34 to 38 (as against 30 to 33) and they contain 0.21 to 0.38% sulphur (as against 2.6 to 3.3%) (Fig 3). These light gas-oils can be used directly as components of diesel fuels. The heavy catalytic gas-oils (fractions boiling above 350°C) can be used for the production of lubricating oils or re-used as recycles. In both cases 2 to 3% of the tarry (tail) fractions have to be separated. The gaseous hydrocarbons produced by this process are of interest as starting materials for petro-chemical syntheses. The influence of the cemperature on the ratio of unsaturated and saturated hydrocarbons in gaseous reaction products, and on the

Card 4/5

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sov/65-59-4-4/14

Catalytic Cracking of Crude and Hydro-Purified Vacuum Gas-Oil from Arlan: Petroleum

content of unsaturated hydrocarbons in the gas, is shown in a graph (Fig 4). There are 4 figures, 4 tables and 2 English references.

Card 5/5

IVOHENKO, Ye.G.; KANTOR, I.I.

High sulfur-bearing crudes of Bashkiria, and treating processes employed. Khim.sera-i azotorg.soed.sod.v neft.i nefteprod 3:157-165 (MIRA 14:6)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po peregabotke nefti.

(Bashkiria--Petroleum--Refining)

31,886

S/081/62/000/003/064/090 B149/3101

. 11.0100 (5419,3019)

AUTHORD:

Eygenson, A. S., Ivchenko, Ye. C., Mantor, I. I., Sevast'y in-

ova, G. V.

TITLE: Petroleum of new deposits in the Bashkirskaya ASSR

PERIODICAL: Referetivnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 3, 1967, 482, abstract 3m131 (Sb. "Khimiya seraorgan. soyedineniy, soderzhashchi haya

3m157 (So. "knimiya serzorgan. sojedinesis, ostoptekhizlat, 1961, v neftyskh i nefteproduktakh. v. 4" M., Gostoptekhizlat, 1961,

100-102)

TEXT: The result of analyses of petroleum of high sulfur content from different deposits of the Bashkirskaya ASSR shows that this petroleum can be divided into three groups according to the distribution of 3 among the fractions: (a) Petroleum with a small content of S in the gasoline fractions (\$1%) and a gradually and uniformly increasing content in the kerestions (\$1%) and in the diesel fuel oils. (b) Petroleum with low content of S in the gasoline fractions and with an infrequent increase of its content in the kerosene and diesel oil fractions. (c) Petroleum with considerable S content in the gasoline fractions (\$0.5%) and with corresponding Card 1/2

Petroleum of new ...

S/081/62/000/003/064/090 B149/B101

increase in the korosene and diesel oil fractions. It is possible to manufacture fuels which comply with the NGT (GOST) from the first group of petroleum without any refining. Gasoline fractions of the second group are the only ones not requiring any further refining. Fuels manufactured from the third group all require special refining. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/065/62/000/001/001/002 E075/E135

AUTHOR:

Kantor, I.I.

TITLE:

A BashNII NP scheme for refining of high sulphur

crudes

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no.1, 1962,

14-19

TEXT: The AZ coking process was accepted as a basis for the refining of heavy crudes from the north-western parts of the Bashkirskaya ASSR. In this process thermal and catalytic cracking and vacuum distillation are not used due to technical difficulties and unsatisfactory properties of the cracking residues (high sulphur, vanadium and ash content). In the atmospheric part of the proposed scheme fractions with boiling ranges of below 62 °C, 62-85 °C, 85-180 °C, 180-240 °C and 240-360 °C are collected. The atmospheric residue is further processed in the coking block, fractions boiling up to 330-350 °C being collected and mixed with the straight run diesel fuel prior to hydrofining and the fraction boiling above 350 °C used as a Card 1/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000520420001-7"

A BashNII NP scheme for refining ... S/065/62/000/001/001/002 E075/E135

boiler fuel. The yield of the straight run distillates according to the scheme is 53.9% including 15.90% motor spirit with octane number of 78 (motor method) without tetraethyllead, 33.4% diesel fuels (summer, winter and arctic types with sulphur contents of 0.2-0.6%), 4.25% of liquefied gases, 0.40% solvent and 0.25% benzene. The yield of H2SO4 was 4.15% of the refined crude. The boiler fuel with sulphur content lower than 3.5% constituted 34.2% and coke with 5.3% sulphur content and 0.12% vanadium content 5% of the refined crude. Consumption of hydrogen in the process is 0.25% of the refined crude which includes 0.13% of hydrogen produced during catalytic reforming of the 62-85 °C and 85-180 °C fractions. In the scheme the boiler fuel with sulphur content below 1.5% was produced by hydrofining of 50-75% portion of heavy gas oil produced during coking. The hydrofining was carried out at 380-420 °C with a hydrogen consumption of 1.2% of the refined feedstock. The hydrofined gas oil fractions are combined with the tail fractions in proportions giving the required sulphur content of 1.5%. A part of the 240-360 °C cut of the atmospheric distillation is subjected to hydrofinining and then a part of the Card 2/3

A BashNII NP scheme for refining... S/065/62/000/001/001/002 E0/5/E135

hydrofined material subjected to urea extraction which gives arctic diesel fuel and paraffin wax. The rest of the hydrofined cut is blended with the straight-run material to give summer diesel fuel. A part of 180-240 °C cut is also hydrofined and blended with the remaining part to give winter grade diesel fuel. It is recommended that the construction of the refineries for the high-sulphur Bashkirian crudes should proceed in two stages, the first stage giving lightly refined products with a closed hydrogen cycle and the production of 35% of white oils and 62% of residues. In the second stage additional refining units would be added, increasing the production of white oils to 53.9% and distillate boiler fuel and gas-turbine fuel to 29-34%. There are 1 figure, 3 tables and 5 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: BashNII NP

Card 3/3

s/744/62/000/005/001/003 1060/1260

AUTHOR:

Kantor, I.I.

TITLE:

Planning of exploitation of oils with a high sulfur content

SOURCE:

Ufa. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti. Trudy. no. 5. 1962. Sernistyye nefti

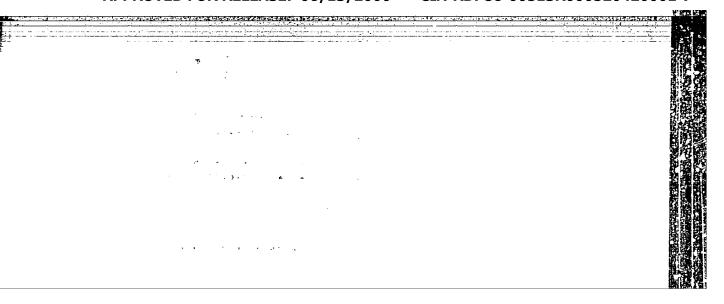
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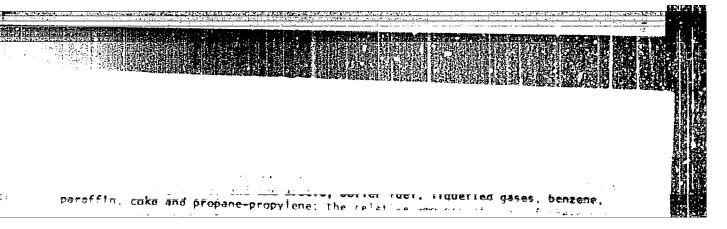
TEXT: The purpose of this study is to find suitable methods of treatment of cils with a high sulfur content, found in large amounts in North-Western regions of Bashkirskys ASSR, Tataria, Perm and Knysyshev regions.

Whilst additional refining of distillation fractions is simple, the problem of desulfurisation of products obtained from distillation of residues is not yet satisfactorily solved. Author rejects the methods of thermal eracking, catalytic cracking and of destructive hydrogenation, advising to concentrade on these of combined atm. coking, estalytic reforming and hydrogenation.

The fractions of heavy gas oil distilled at from 330°C to 480°C are desulfurized by hydrogenation and added to the residue, producing boiler fuels with sulfur content of 15%. There are 1 figure and 7 tables.

Card 1/1





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Frantising plan for refining sour oils. Trudy is h Nilky no.517-22 (MIRA 17:10)

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(MIRA 9:7)

KANTOR, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk. Results of observations of the starting of heavy trains. Trudy RIIZHT no.19:115-124 155.

(Railroads--Train load)

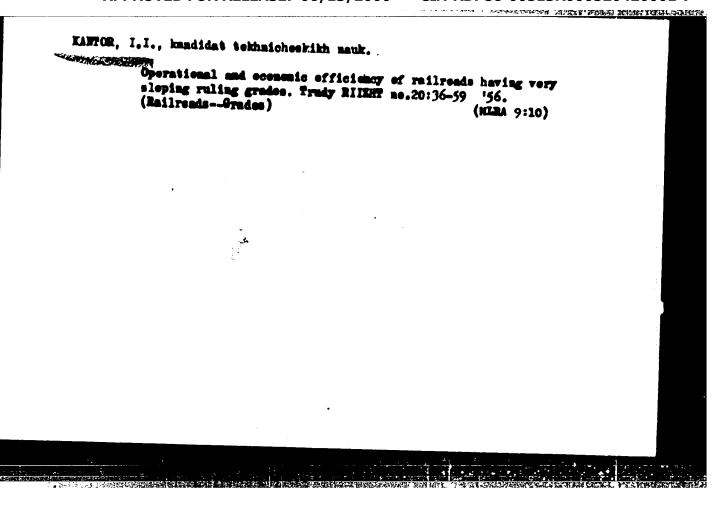
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KANTOR, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Investigation of the effect of the calculated speed of movement of freight trains over the ruling gradient on the basic operation indices of railroads using steam traction. Trudy RIIZHT no.19: 125-149 155.

(Railroads--Train speed)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000520420001-7"



KAFTOR, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Changes in railroad planning norms. Transp.stroi. 6 no.10:21-23
0' 56.

(Railroad engineering)

(Railroad engineering)

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ICANNISYAN, A.I., prof.; GORINOV, A.V., prof.; AKIMOV, V.I., kand.tekhn. nauk; KAMTOR, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; KCMIRATCHERKO, A.P., kand. tekhn.nauk; TURBIN, I.V., kand. tekhn.nauk; TURBIN, I.V., kand. tekhn.nauk; VIASOV, D.I., insh., red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn.red.

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GORINOV, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich, prof. Prinimali uchastiye: TURBIN, I.V., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; KAMTOR, I.I., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; KONDRATCHENKO, A.P., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; YEVRHYSKOV, V.Ye., prof., retsensent; LEHEDBY, A.I., dotsent, retsensent; VOZERSENSKIY, G.D., dotsent, retsensent; ISAKOV, L.M., dotsent, retsensent; DZHGAMADZE, O.V., dotsent, retsensent; CHERNYSHEV, G.P., inzh., retsensent; MYSHKIN, G.N., inzh., retsensent; ZAYTSHV, I.M., inzh., retsensent; ÖZERETSKOVSKIY, V.P., inzh., retsensent; ZARETSKIY, A.O., inzh., retsensent; EUGROV, B.A., inzh., retsensent; KOSTIN, I.I., prof., red.; BOEROVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

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(Railroad engineering)

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GORINOV, A.V., prof.; KANTOR, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

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GORINOV, A.V., prof.; KANTOR, I.I., dots.; KONDRATCHENKO, A.P., dots.; REPREV, A.I., dots.; TURBIN, I.V., dots.; LIVSHITS, V.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; AKIMOV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; GURSKIY, P.A., prof., retsenzent; ZAYTSEV, P.F., kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; LISHTVAN, L.L., inzh., retsenzent; PRUSAKOV, M.B., insh., retsenzent; SHINKAREV, F.S., insh., retsenzent; SHUL'PENKOV, V.M., inzh., retsenzent; MEDVEDEVA, M.A., tekhn. red.

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N *65. (Miles 18:11)

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Olasaification of irreducible traveitive-differential groups.

Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.6:1271-1274 C *64. (MTRA 17:12)

l. Ussuriyakiy gosudaratvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut. Fredstavleno akademikom I.C. Petrovskim.

EYGENSON, A.S.; IVCHENKO, Ye.G.; KANTOR, I.L.; KOSAREVA, L.A.; SEYAST'YANCVA, G.V.

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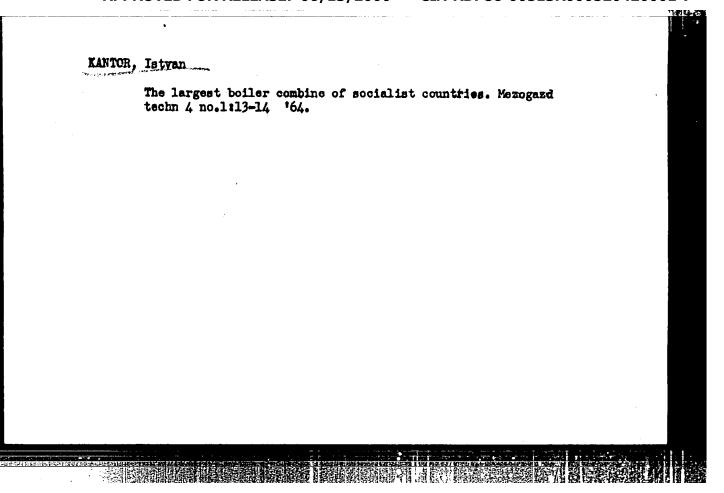
KANTOR, I.L.

Generalization of reductive homogeneous spaces. Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.6:1268-1270 Ag 163. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Ussuriyskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom I.G.Petrovskim.

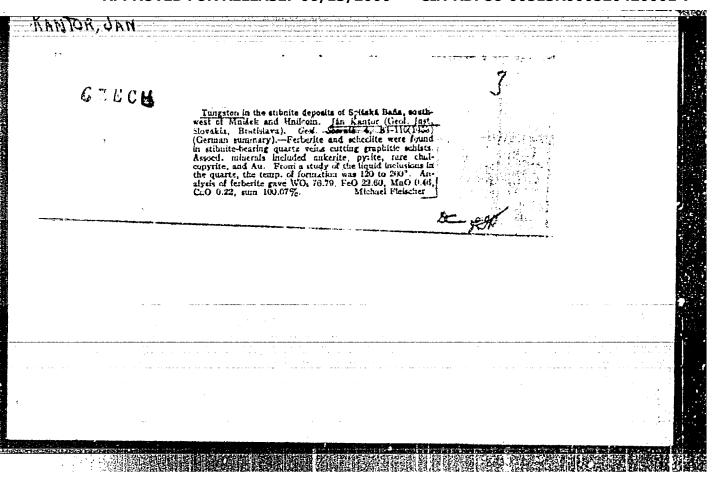
Golution of a gyaran of inconsistent linear equations in the Chebyahev needs. Att. shure. 6 no.11237-240 Ja-F 165.

(MIRA 18:4)



A very simple, completely mechanized American-designed incubator operating on batteries. Mezogazd techn 4 no.6: 23 '64.

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	Chemical Abst. Vol. 48 No. 3 Feb. 10, 1954 Mineralogical and Geological Chemistry Mineralogical Abst. Mineralogical Abst.	
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Czechoslovakia/Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry.

: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 18932. Abs Jour

Author : Jan Kantor. Inst

Title : Deweylite From Sedlice.

: Geol. Price. SAV, Zprivy, 1954 (1955), No 2, 16-28. Orig Pub

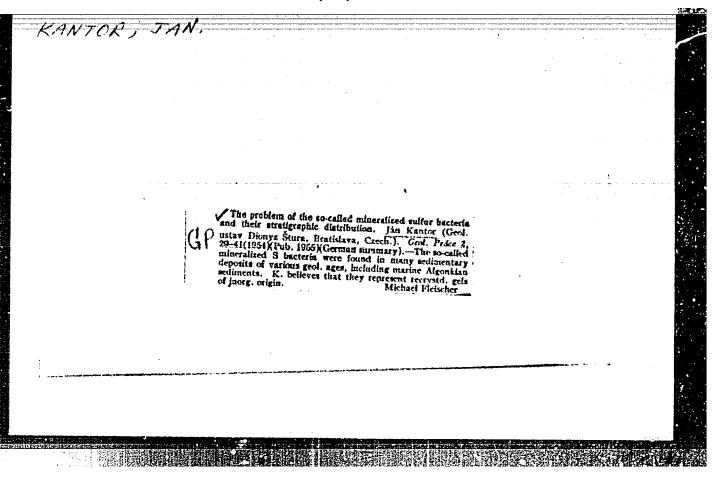
Abstract : Ultrasmic eruptive rocks of the Lover Triassic age are outcropping at the north-eastern end of the Spishko-Gemerskiy ore-bearing range near the Sedlice settlement from under Paleogenic flysch deposits. These rocks are feebly surpentinized and contain little streaks of the mineral deveylite. The chemical composition of the white and green varieties of this mineral are (respectively, in \$): 8102 41.08; 41.54; MgO 39.68; 39.79; CaO 0.58; 0.50; FeO 1.84; 1.87; Al2O3 0.41; 0.52; Fe2O3 0.84; 1.82; H2O+15.08; 12.95; H2O-0.60; 0.68; total 100.11; 99.67. The

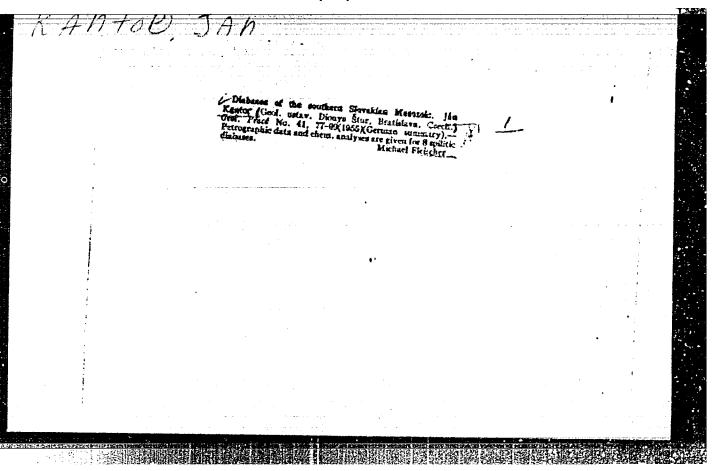
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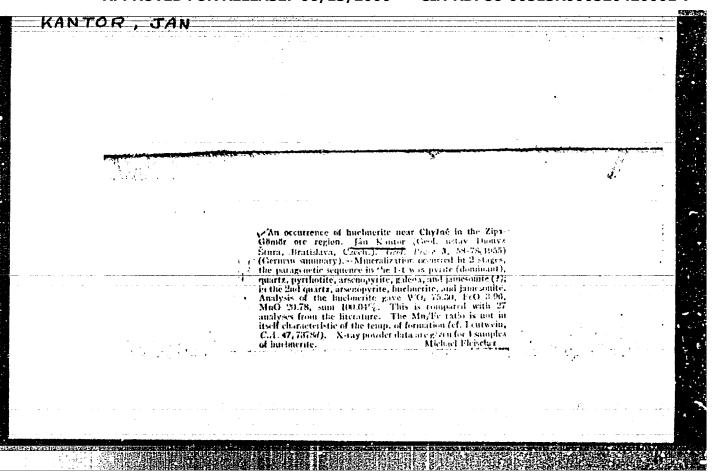
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int. Slovatha, Bratishava). Gast. Show German, 1921-84: 1054KPub. 1951).—A scepic etudy with 3d photomicregra sits. It applied rite, and galeina occur with mines a copyrite, crestrette, maroasite, tetrahedri greathed "tenner there" S. bacteria," are de The common and of an Ciling are to	an tenner total and a second a second and a second a second and a second and a second and a second and a second a second and a second a second and a second a second and a second and a second a second and a second a second and a second a second and a second a second and a second and a second a seco	







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KANTOR, J.

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Diabases of the Mesozoic in southern Slovakia. p. 77. GEDINGICKE PRACE, Bratislava, No. 41, 1955.

S): Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 6 June 1956, Uncl.

D

Category: Czechoslovakia

Abs Jour: RZh--Kh, No 3, 1957, 7835

Author Kantor, J. : Not given Inst

: Serpentinites in the Southern Portion of the Spish-Gemer Orebody Title

Orig Pub: Geol. Prace. SAV Zpravy, 1956, No 6, 3-40 (in Slovak with summaries

Abstract: A number of isolated outcrops of serpentinized ultrabasic rocks are described. The outcrops are of two main types: (1) less metamorphosed rocks which approach in composition lherzolite and harzburgite; the olivines and pyroxenes in these rocks are almost completely substituted by bastite and chrysotile; the rocks of this type occur in mezozoic formations and are formed at shallow depths and low temperatures and pressures; (2) antigoritic serpentinites with far advanced actinolization, biotization, chlorotization, steatization, and carbonation, found in paleozoic formations; the rocks of this type were formed at great depths and at high temperatures and pressures. The results

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Category: Czechoslovakia

Abs Jour: RZh--Kh, No 3, 1957, 7835

from the chemical analysis of fifteen serpentinites, six talcs, and five actinolites are given.

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OZECHOSLOVAKIA/Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry.

D

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 24, 1958, 81166.

Author .: Kontor J.

Inst Title

: Geochronological Study of Monazites Found in Sediments of Otava River of the Southwestern Czechoslovakia by Employing He/UTh, He/CX, Pb/UTh, and Fb/CX Methods

Orig Pub: Geol. prace. Sav. Zapravy, 1957, No 11, 5-28.

Abstract: Presented are incomplete data pertaining to microscopical, chemical and radiometrical investigation of Monazites isolated with the aid of electromagnetic separation and heavy fluids. The range of U content (in 69 samples) was 3.49 - 8.89%. The content of elements in a sample utilized for the determination of its age with respect to He/U + Th

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Country * CZEJ (OSLOVAL JA Category : Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Mydrochemistry DE. John : Ref Zhur - Knim., No 5, 1959, No. 15000 Luchor Institut. Title : Spiš Mine Orig Pub. : Geol. prace. SAV, 1957, No h6, 11:3-114 Abstract : A deposit of Sb ores, with associated schoelite and wolframite, is briefly described. The chemical composition of the wolframite (ferberite) is given .-- G. Voroblyev Cara: 1/1 D - 2

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Category Forestry, Forest Cultures.

RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 24730 Abs Jour

Author Kantor, J. Inst

Title Certain Results of the Practice of a Circular

Nursery in a Contemporary Forest Enterprise in

Orig Pub Lesn. prace, 1958, 37, No. 7, 292-296

Abstract A nursery was established in 1952 in a pine-

beech plantation on clayey soil of average acidity with a mixture of spruce, oak and a few other species. In a section of the forest on the northwestern incline, a ring having a radius of 24.6 m from the border of the woodstand's curtain (diameter, 16 m) was left un-

touched in the circle's center. The producing

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Country : CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Category : Forestry. Forest Cultures,

Abs Jour : RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 24730

Author : Inst : Title :

Orig Pub

Abstract

nursery area consisted of about 0.33 hectares. The agricultural-engineering planting of the pine, larch, spruce and alder in the spring of 1954 is described in detail. Successful sprouts were obtained in 14-21 days. The stock yield (2-year seedlings) consisted of 2.25 million pieces per one acre for the pine; 1.13, for the larch; 0.43, for the alder, and 2.2, for the spruce. A high earning capacity of the

Card : 2/3

Abstract: nursery, its productive effectiveness and wide possibilities of the mechanization of labor vis-a-vis the nursery of angular con-

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"The age of certain granites and pegmatites of the Zlutice-Telpa crystalline rocks determined by the argon-kali method".

GEOLOGICKE PRACE; ZPRAVY, (Slovenska akademia vied, Geologicky ustav Dionysa Stura) Bratislave, Czechoslovakia, No. 15, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959.

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KANTOR, J.

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

Vol. 63, no. 3, 1958

Kantor, J. Geochronologiv studies of the Monazites from the alluvium of the Otavia River in South-eastern Bohemia by means of the He/UTh, He/c, Pb/UTh, and Pb/ methods. P. 5

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KANTOR, J.; KALMAN, D.

Remark on the article "Effect of the New Unedged Broadleaf Sawn-Wood Standard on the Economy of Production"; also, answer to the remark by F. Rez. p. 135.

SZABVANYUGYI KOZLEMENYEK. (Magyar Szabvanyugui Hivatal) Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 11, no. 6, June 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959. Uncla.

KANTOR, JOSEF.

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Effect of the depth and the time of planting on the number and height of fir and larch seedlings. p. 61.

No. 2, 1955 SEORNIK RADA C: SPISY FAKULTY LESNICKE Brno, Czechoslovakia

So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5 No.4 April 1956

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Generative hybridization of the birch. p. 236. SECRNIK. RADA C: SPISY FAKULTY LESNICKE. Brno. No. 4, 1955.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Forestry - Forest Cultures. K. Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Bioli, No 4, 1958, 15410 Author : J. Kantor Inst Title : The Rowan-Tree (Sorbus aucuparia L.), Its (Forestry) Bignificance and the Cultivation of Its Planted Motorial. (Ryabina obyknovennaya (Sorbus aucuparia L.), ec (Lesovodstvennoye) znacheniye i vyrashchivaniye posadochnogo materiala).

Orig Pub

: Sbor. Vysole skoly zemod. a Lesn. fak. Brne, 1956, C, No 3, 15, 47-66

Abstract

: The results of forest cultivation experiments are presented which were conducted 1953-1955 with the rowan tree in Poland. One elucidates the peculiarities of fruit bearing, the quantitative indicators of the harvest of seeds, the harvest times, storage and the

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KANTOR, J.

KANTOR, J. Birch hybdridization. p. 499.

Vol. 29, No. 7/8, Aug. 1956. SBORNIK. RADA LESTICIVI ACRICULTURE Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2; Feb. 1957

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KANTOR, J.

The service tree Sorbus aucuparia L.; its importance and the cultivation of seedlings. p. 47. (SBORNIK. RADA C: SPISY FAKULTY LESNICKE, No. 3, 1956, Brno, Czechoslovakia)

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Forestry. Forest Economy

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 58380

Author : Kantor, J.

Inst : Not given

Title : A New Trend in the Development of Our (Czechoslo-

vakian) Forest Economy

Orig Pub: Socialist. zemed., 1956, 6, No 20, 1217-1221

Abstract: The development of the enterprise of forest seed and the introduction of selective economy (in Czechoslovakia) are indicated as the distinguishing features of the new trend. The necessity to replace the single crop system, particularly of the firs, still considered as the principla genera, is stressed. The technical methods of the new

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"Crossbreeding of birch within the same species and between different species."

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Praha, Czechoslovakia, Statni pedagogicke nakl., 1958, 140p.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959. Unclassified.

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effect of germination, various damages of sprouts, and weight of seeds on the development of chestnut seedings. p. 347.

Praha, Czechoslovakia; Vol. 5, No. 3, Mar. 1959

Monthly list of East European Accession Index (MEAI), Library of Congress. Vol. 8, No. 7, July, 1959

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*Remark on the article 'The effect of the New Unedged Broadleaf Swan-Wood Standard on the Economy of Production '." p. 108.

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